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"MARY ANN."

[For THE CAUCASIAN.]

When Mary Ann, that lovely flirt, into the Senate gets,
She'll wave her fan and wear her skirts and smoke her cigarettes.
She'll vote to make the platform good, which but two years ago
For coinage free of silver stood and the prosperous time of yore.
She'll call upon that mighty king, who now is off, I'm sure,
A-shooting ducks upon the wing from the steamer "Baltimore."
Oh! Mary Ann's a leading trump, she Ransomed all the State
Into the pool sharp Simmons dumped and smashed the Jarvis slate.

She'll vote to tax the farmer's wool and eggs and everything,
Which patient, toiling laborers make and to the markets bring;
Or else she'll vote to make as free as Freedom's glorious air,
The woolen goods and cotton goods and shoes the millions wear!
No class distinction she'll allow, too honest far is she,
For truth is written on her brow, brave champion of the free!

Now every shining, sapient sheet, which but two months ago,
Like swelling frog sat down elate to watch the numbers grow
And laughed to scorn poor Mary Ann and all her vanquished crew,
By trusting dark returning boards their thieving work to do;
And every little popinjay that rode the raging storm,
To reach at last the sheltered bay like drowning wretches forlorn,
Are raging now that Mary Ann will never get the place—
Avaunt false prophets of the land, the falsest of your race.

You but impute to truer men and nobler ones, I'm sure,
The false designs you'd gladly work were power given you.
Your platform said in '92 that silver should be made
At every mint the peer of gold and well this card you played!
The robber tax you loudly cursed and swore you would employ
The power, which the people gave, this robber to destroy.

Lo! Toil in rags and dust begrimed your chariot passed before,
You scorned the mute appealing host, you spurned the helpless poor,
And pauper wrote upon the brow of manhood brave and true,
You pauperized the labor here that gold alone might sway
This glorious land, which sacred blood enfranchised for the free!
That sugar trusts and coal combines, which you so loudly damned
Might sap the life and blast the hope of all this fruitful land,
While silver, which you loudly swore the peer of gold should be,
You left to canker in your vaults, as dead as dead could be!

You issued bonds in time of peace that bankers might invest,
And millionaires, through starving hosts, the very earth possess.
You wanted champions of the States and of their sovereignty
You marched across their sacred bounds without authority;
On Hunger's wax and HELPLESS crowd, you trained your guns of steel,
While cruel war spilled human blood and Bullman swept the field!

When Freedom's glorious banner soared above that fateful fight
Each shining fold and gleaming star were wrapped in awful night!
The ballot-box alone remained to crush this cursed band,
And Butler led the fearless ho ts in Freedom's chosen land;
Then honored be his stainless name and his the shining crown,
The brightest known to earthly fame with gems and chaplets bound.

MOSES.

SCOTT'S MILL, N. C., Jan. 1, 1895.

NEW SOUTHERN LEADERRS.

[Frank Leslie's Weekly.

One of the coming men of the South, unless all signs are deceptive, is Mr. Marion Butler, the Populist leader of North Carolina. Mr. Butler is only thirty-one years of age, but he has developed abilities of the highest order as an organizer and manager of men and in his State is recognized as a master force in current politics. He was the chief organizer of the fusion movement which lately swept the State, breaking the Democratic machine into flinders, and stands avowedly for ideas of progress, pure elections, and the right of the people to govern. He is a type of the numerous class of young and aspiring men in the South who have tired of the rule of the Bourbons and mean to place their section squarely in line with the advancing thought and impulses of the time. Mr. Butler will, it is expected, be elected to the United States Senate as the successor of Mr. Ransom, and there can be no doubt that he will in that body command respect and influence.

The change which is going on in North Carolina is undoubtedly much more thorough than has been generally supposed. A Tribune correspondent, recently dispatched to make a careful and exhaustive study of the situation, gives some conclusive testimony on this point. We quote:

"One of the most earnest Democrats in Raleigh said to me: The revolution will clear the air. People will weary of hearing war-talk from the veterans. Senator Ransom has not been able to make a speech for twenty years without ringing the changes on the Confederate cause. Men have reached a point where they will not listen to the bri gadiers. They don't care to hear anything mo e about what happened before, during or after the war. They insist upon the retirement of the old leaders who are behind the times. New men will be brought to the front, and that will be a great gain. Democracy has ceased to be progressive, and that is fatal to its claim of being the party of superior intelligence in the South."

"Talk of that kind is to be heard on every side, and it denotes that the fusion movement has imparted an impulse to new ideas in North Carolina. Mr. Butler believes that it will accomplish the complete reformation of the politics of the State. The fusion Legislature will enact new registration and election laws, which will make it possible for every man, black or white, to cast his ballot and to have it counted. That was the main issue of the election, and the Legislature will redeem its pledges. . . . Free silver did not enter into the recent canvass, nor were any of the follies and vagaries of the Omaha platform discussed. It was a fight for honest elections and home rule. It was a ring smashing battle, with justice and righteousness on the side of the victors. The fusion movement here promises to accomplish wholesome reforms, and it ought not to be hastily condemned as a dangerous or immoral compromise. It may be the sign of political redemption and of progress in self-government in the South"

The Flood and the Losses.

PARKERSBURG, W.Va., Jan. 8.—The Palestine boom up Kanawha river has let go and thousands of feet of ties, logs and lumber are at the mercy of the wind and water. The following are some of the losses: A. J. Hatfbone, $5,000; Pope & Son, $6,000; D. M. Miller, $4,000; Burr & Bros., B. H. Huffman, $8,0; W. B. Paden, $10,000; Parkersburg Mill Co., $20,000. Conservative estimates place the losses of the timbermen in the little Kanawha valley at $75,000. The Ohio river railroad shoots were ordered moved today. River men look for thirty-six to forty feet of water here.

THE DEMOCRACY BADLY RATTLED.

The Results of Caucus Doubtful, And The Friends of The Carlisle Bill Alarmed.

PILATE AND HEROD RECONCILED.

Hill Visits The White House. Hill to Lead The Broken Democracy. Ransom Lucky in Escaping Contact With David Bennett. Breckenridge Shunned And Despised. Business to Control in Future Politics.

Special to the Daily Caucasian.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7th.—There is desperation in the energy of the cuckoo to secure a caucus endorsement to-day of the Carlisle currency bill. Not much headway has been made in that direction since Saturday. What the caucus will do is still problematical. It may indorse the bill or it may simply direct its submission to the House. The latter is the probable outcome. That it will end in a fiasco is the generally accepted conclusion. The incident will be memorable as illustrating the impotency of Democratic leadership. The confession carries with it no chagrin. A North Carolina Congressman describes the situation perfectly. He says:

"No one has ever seen such disorganization and demoralization as can be found now in this city among Democrats. It painfully reminds you of a shipwreck, where the officers have lost all control and every man is looking out for himself."

There is a hope of personal reward behind every vote in favor of the Carlisle bill. "Statesmen out of a job" hire late to antagonize the administration. "Every fellow is looking out for himself." It is not a lofty ideal but it is practical politics. This influence may save the bill in the House.

In this connection the much talked of "harmony between the President and David B. Hill" is significant. Mr. Hill visited the White House by personal invitation. He has not been on speaking terms with Mr. Cleveland, on the contrary, he has repeatly maligned and abused him. He has frequently alluded to him with hissing contempt. In his desperation Cleveland sent for Hill. He has tired of Southern leadership. It has brought the Democratic party and the administration to the point of inevitable collapse. Its blunders, its incoherences, its stupidity, its sectionalism has alarmed the country and subjected the administration to reproach and ridicule. New leadership is demanded, Hill is the Moses; Cleveland has swallowed his pride and has accepted Hill's leadership on his own conditions. This may not appear at once, but in the next Congress Hill will lead the Democratic minority. The Southern Democrats who closed the caucus doors in his face will have no alternative but submission to his leadership. Senator Ransom may find a grain of comfort in the reflection that intervening circumstances protect him against the humiliation of personal contact with Senator Hill. The change in Democratic leaderships recognizes the new public temper.

No attentive observer can fail to note that the public mind is peculiarly alert and sensitive at the present time repecting the spirit and character of public administration. This popular feeling is more marked and distinct than ever before. It is not limited to any locality, but permeates the whole land. It applies higher and more rigorous standards in political practices and in government than those which have heretofore passed without a criticism or objection. It does not reject the party impulse, but it demands that partisanship shall justify itself by higher purpose and wholesome business administration. The politician and the public representative is blind to the signs of the times who does not see that there is a new tone and a new requirement in the public temper.

It needed the present currency agitation to develop and emphasize the condition. Its application now may be too late to save the Democratic party from immediate disaster, but it will be conducive to the "recuperative tranquility" of the country.

ANOTHER OBJECT LESSON.

The public contempt for W. C. P. Breckinridge, the brazen Kentucky libertine, well impress public sentiment as a time-ly object lesson in congressional morals. Despised by every self-respecting woman in the land, disgraced in public estimation, scornedby his associates in Congress; there was some expectation that he would subside for a time and permit the public to forget the putrid scoundrel that makes his name odious. But he is case-hardened. He has no conscience. His public appearance on the lecture platform is an affront to common decency—a grave injury to public morals. He is undaunted by empty halls and beggarly audiences. It is creditable to the public temper that he is not molested, and that he has escaped the wrath of an incensed and insulted people. The toleration that permits his public exhibition is commendable. It has not always been so. Political intolerance has been a curse and blight in more than one Southern community. It was emphatically rebuked in North Carolina in the last election, and there are indications in other directions that the domination of the political boycotter is at an end.

The time is near at hand when business influences will control the politics of the country. The recent great political revolution in New York was due to this agency. The reaction in public sentiment is North Carolina will be lost if the political upheaval does not develop the business influence as a dominant force in State politics and end the political sway of pettifogging lawyers.

JONATHAN EDWARDS.

JACKSON'S DAY

Celebrated in Philadelphia With Imposing Ceremonies.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Jackson Day was celebrated by the Young Men's Democratic Association of this city for the 15th consecutive time by an elaborate banquet in St. George's hall to-night. Vice-President Stevenson, who had been expected to be the chief guest, was unable to attend on account of his daughter's illness. He sent a telegram from North Carolina regretting his inability to be present. Congressman Wm. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, was the guest and honor and the principal speaker. The participants drank the "the memory of Jackson," standing, after which James A. Stranahan spoke to the "Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

The next toast, "As Party Organization is the Controlling Force in National Legislation, the Preservation of Great Parties Thoroughly Oranized is the Best security for National Liberty," was responded to by Senator Stephen M. White, of California.

"Moderate and Just Taxation is the Best Achievement of Legislative Action," was the subject assigned by Congressman Wilson. He said in part:

"Free government, in the sense which it has been understood and taught to us by our Democratic father, is a very modern thing. It means the government, which is the servant of the people without distinction of class or of any legal or artificial divisions.

"It is not, as the fathers feared, through standing armies or military despots, that our liberty is threatened or filched from us. No usurping executive or ambitious soldier threatens the overthrow of government or pervert the administration of laws. It is the legislative power working through unjust systems of taxation that is insidiously making an unequal distributition of citizens and unequal distribution of freedom and unequal and perilous distributition of our abounding resources and wealth.

It is possible to have moderate taxation where the taxes are levied solely for the support of Goverment, for we have not lost the traditions that frugality and honesty are primal virtues of Democratic rule. But once admit the right of any class or part of our citizens to have taxes levied for their benefit, and their demands and their greed, not the necessities of government or the ability of the people become the measure and rule of taxation.

Protection in its real working is nothing but the old device by which those who labor in the legislative lobbies throw upon those who labor in the shops and fields, the chief burden of supporting the common government, and in addition thereto exact from them one or more days in every week of unrequited labor for their benefit and enrichment. Against this wrong and injustice the party of Jefferson and of Jackson—the party of free institutions is pledged to wage a war of extermination.

"Moderate and just taxation is indeed the highest achievement of legislative action. If we have failed as a party, in our recent efforts, to reach this high achievement, as we must admit that we have failed, let us searchingly and in the spirit of the most honest enquiry, ascertain how far that failure has been due to faithlessness in our own efforts or in our own ranks and how far it was due to the intrenchment of privilege so strong and so inveterate that no first assault could hope fully to dislodge it. I am one of those who believe that our partial failure has been due to both causes, and so believing, I find in our present reverses not cause for despondency or for party disorganization and apathy, but a higher call to duty, to a more advanced party policy, a more steadfast and loyal adherence to it."

Congressman Benton McMillian, of Tennessee, followed Mr. Wilson, responding to the toast, "Economy and Fidelity to Public Interests in Administration Should be the Paramount Obligation of Party."

The concluding toast, "The Young Democracy," was responded to by Dwight M. Lowrey, of this city.

Congressman Isador Straus, of New York, was present but did not speak, as were also Assistant Secretary of War Doe and United States Treasurer Morgan.

CONTRACT AWARDED

For the Raising of a Sunken Vessel With $4,800,000 on Board.

WASHINGTON, Jan 8—The Treasury Department has awarded to Francis M. Erley, of East Orange, N. J., the contract for raising the British frigate "Hussar," which struck a rock and foundered off Fort Morris or Stony Point, East river, New York, during the Revolutionary war. The "Hussar" is supposed to have had on board $4,800,000 in British gold, sent over to pay the British troops. The former contracts with one Thomas, the latter with Beane and Hartwell, who abandoned the work about nine years ago, have been terminated by the department and a new contract with Epley to run three years has been entered into. Epley's compensation is to be 90 per cent of all treasure found, the remaining 10 per cent, together with whatever else is recovered to go to the government. Mr. Epley was formerly connected with the coast and Geodetic survey and is said to be a man of high character and wealth.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Eight bodies were removed from the ruins of the Delavan House fire to-day. The bodies of only two—Simon Meyers and Agnes Wilson—were identified

THE WAY PUBLIC DEBTS ARE MADE.

The History of The Formation of The English Debt--A Warning to The United States.

THE DANGEROUS POWER OF BANKS.

No Country Can be Safe That Puts Itself Into The Hands of The Bankers---What Has Been May be Again-- Forwarned, is Forearmed---Let Not The Lessons of History be Thrown Away.

Editorial in Richmond Times.

The business of the United States is in a condition of disorder that effects all interests most disastrously, and all because our law-makers have for thirty five years deliberately ignored and departed from the Constitution of our Government, which provided for the American people the simple, plan and only safe financial plan—that the Government shall coin the precious metals in proportions that make the coins of one as valuable in the market as the coins of the other, stamp on each coin the number of grains of metal that it contains, end all connections at that point with the finances of the country, and leave all men after that to make such contracts in respect to that coin as they please, and to pass them off to such persons as are willing to take them.

When this Constitution was framed, and our Government was organized under it, we commenced our career as a nation with a due regard for its financial plan. General Alexander Hamilton, a monarchist at heart, as General Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, at once switched it off to a scheme for paper money, by which a strong and splendid centralized government might make the money classes its interested allies. The Democratic spirit of the people finally overthrew and repudiated his monarchical scheme, and in 1837 it rid the country of it in the final refusal of Congress to recharter the bank of the United States. The country then returned to the scheme of the Constitution, and we lived under it until 1861. Then came the war, which enabled the advocates of Hamilton's monarchical schemes to set them on foot again, and we have ever since been the victims of a protective tariff's robberies and of a paper money system absolutely dominated for their own advantage by the wealthy classes.

We shall give this morning a brief history of the connection of the bank of the United States with our finances, that the people may see what the consequences are when the plain and simple plan of our Constitution is departed from.

There have been two banks of the United States. The plan for the first was brought forward by Secretary Hamilton in his celebrated report on the finances in 1890. It does not seem to have been contested on the true ground of objection to it, that it was a complete overthrow of the financial system of the Constitution. Men did not see how fatal its work would become That view of the case may have been an *arriere pense* in their minds, but the objection raised was that the Constitution conferred upon Congress no power to charter a corporation. After a furious political struggle the objection was over-ruled and the bank was chartered, to expire in 1816. The war of 1812 had totally upset all financial conditions, and in 1816, when a proposition was brought forward to recharter the bank of the United States for twenty years, but little difficulty in passing the act was encountered. The bank's experience during the preceding twenty six years had now made it strong, and with a new lease of life for twenty years more, it at once began to show what it was capable of doing. Its capital was $35,000,000, a sum equal in power to perhaps as much as $350,000,000 now; the Government was a stockholder to the extent of one-fifth of the capital; it put out its notes in vast sums, and they were receivable in payment of all dues to the Government; all the revenues of the Government were deposited in it, and it paid no interest upon the Government money that it held. It was, therefore, a gigantic money monopoly, carrying on the trade of banking upon the revenue and credit of the United States and with the United States as a partner. With branches in every State, it is easy to see that an institution granted these privileges and protected in them by the law was a power in the land that nothing else but a majority of the people acting together was equal to opposing. The president of the bank stated to a Congressional committee in an unguarded moment that "there are very few banks which might not have been destroyed by an exertion of the power of the bank of the United States."

The institution went on in ets career, exciting the alarm of all thinking men, but fastening its grip more and more tightly upon the people, until Andrew Jackson was elected President in 1828. The charter of the bank was to expire in 1836, and this sturdy Democrat and patriot knew that unless the country was aroused between that time and 1836 the bank would interfere in the elections in such a way as to make the Congress of 1836 subservient to its wishes. Accordingly, in his first message to Congress, General Jackson called attention to the fact that the bank's charter would expire in 1836, and he expressly warned Congress that it behooved it and the country to commence at once to consider the question whether such institution was compatible with our Democratic society.

This passage in the President's message was like an alarm bell sounded in the night. It put all thinking men to considering whether the country had not put its neck under the yoke of a money monopoly which would end by usurping all the power of Government and reducing the people to a condition of slavery to it. It was the commencement of that unparalleled political struggle in which money, organized and directed by a keen, intelligent at the centre, showed what it was capable of doing. This money monopoly came very near proving itself more than a match for this nation. With its arms spread out through the whole territory of the nation, and its agents spending its money to affect the elections, enlisting many of the first men of the day in its cause, it rent and tore our social fabric and almost pulled it down. One of its schemes was to plunge the whole country into a state of financial panic, that the argument might be made that the bank of the United States could alone rescue the country, and the overwhelming panic of 1837, that prostrated every interest in the United States, was the result.

The people proved too strong for it, however, and it was finally defeated, and its charter expired by limitation in 1836. Then the full nature of its existence came to be disclosed. It soon transpired that it had squandered all its own vast resources and vast sums that had been entrusted to it, and was hopelessly bankrupt. A committee of its stockholders investigated its affairs and reported on them to the whole body. Its field of destruction had spread all over the United States and had reached to Europe. Foreigners as well as citizens were ruined, peers and peeresses, plowmen and washwomen, merchants, tradesmen, lawyers, divines, widows, orphans, wards and guardians had all suffered, How much universal ruin could be worked is the lesson of history, and the report of the stockholders enables that history to be written. From 1830 to 1834, the period of its struggle for a recharter, the loans and discounts of the bank were about doubled its expenses trebled. Nearly thirty million of these loans were not of a mercantile character, nor openly made, but illegally and clandestinely. They were to members of Congress, to editors of newspapers, to brawling politicians, to brokers and jobbers, to favorites and connections.

Senator Benton tells in his "Thirty Years in the Senate" what a member of the Congress told him. He said he needed $4,000 and could not get it at home. He went to Philadelphia—to the bank—inquired for the president, Mr. Biddle; was shown into an ante-room, supplied with newspapers and periodicals, and asked to sit and amuse himself, the president being engaged for the moment. Presently a side door opened. He was ushered into the presence, graciously received; stated his business, was smilingly answered that he could have it, and more if he wished it; that he could leave his note with the Exchange Committee and check it at once for the proceeds, and, if inconvenient to give an endorser before he went home he could do it afterwards, and whoever he said was good would be accepted. And, in telling Mr. Benton this, the member said he could read "bribery" in the president's eyes.

In the limits of this article we can, of course, do no more than just give these brief outlines. But they should be enough. They add another proof to our foundation proposition, that whenever the simple plan of our Constitution is departed from we open the door to countless ills. From the day the country recovered from the effects of the panic that the Bank of the United States brought on it in 1837 down to the war, we lived according to the plan of the Constitution. There was no money but coin, and every State chartered as many banks as it chose to charter. Every man had the fullest opportunity to make every use of his credit that he could. There were no very rich men, but all the people were well off, and no country ever had such a period of prosperity as this country had. Let us return to the limits of the Constitution and common sense and we will be prosperous again. The people will never be contented until we do.

THE GRAND LODGE.

A Large Number of Masons Present. Superintendent Lawrences' Report.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and United Masons last night about 250 of the Order were present Grand Master, John W. Cotton, called the Assembly together and commenced the exercises by delivering the usual address. He was followed by Grand Secretary Bain and Grand Treasurer, W. G. Simpson, who offered their annual reports. Both reports were adopted. Superintendent Lawrence, of the Oxford Asylum, offered his report, which showed this institution out of debt, with money on hand. There are 192 fatherless little ones being provided for at this noble institution at present. His report was very gratefully received, and his management of the Asylum's affairs was highly commended by his brethren. After transacting some routine business the body adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

New York, Jan. 8.—Charles Heaplin, a dancing master, blew out his brains this morning in front of the residence of Anton Schuerman in East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh St. He was in love with Schuerman's daughter and had been ordered from the house by her father.

WALSER SPEAKER.

Populists and Republicans Unite in Joint Caucus.

PERFECT HARMONY.

A Perfect Agreement About the Division of the Offices About the State Capitol.

Among the interesting occurrences of yesterday was a caucus of the Populist members of the Legislature which was held in Commons Hall. The caucus was organized by electing Mr A. F. Hileman, of Cabarrus, chairman and Senator J. C. Bellamy, of Whitaker's Secretary. Mr. Lee Whitener, of Catawba, was appointed door-keeper. Before proceeding with matters in hand, Rev. John Ammons, the Senator from Madison county invoked divine aid and guidance in the proceedings.

A roll call showed the presence of twenty-seven Senators and thirty-one Representatives.

The object of the caucus was to come to some amicable arrangement among themselves and their allies about the organization of the Legislature, the equitable division of the offices between the two co-operating parties and to arrive at some understanding as to the best mode of carrying out their pledges to the people.

The Republicans were holding a caucus at the same hour in the Senate chamber, over which Mr. H. G. Ewart presided.

A committee of two senators and three representatives was appointed to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the Republican caucus and report a basis of co-operation that would be satisfactory to both parties and enable them to redeem their pledges to the people.

Mr. Butler spoke at some length on the importance of meeting the pledge made by the people. He brought down the house as he closed his remarks by saying: "It is well known that I am a candidate for the Senate, but I would rather, right now, sacrifice a seat in the United States Senate than see this body fail to redeem the pledges we have made to the people."

Mr. Butler was unanimously thanked by a rising vote for his faithful and untiring seivices in the late campaign.

Many other speches were made. The committee reported verbally the result of their conference with the Committee representing the republicans, and the convention adjourned till 8 p. m.

The following are the members of conferences: Populist Senators—J. Y. Hamrick of Cleveland, J. M. Mewborn, of Lenoir. Representatives—C. H. Johnson, J. D. Bryan and Council S. Wooten. Republican—H. G. Ewart, J. H. Young, S. A. Sharpe, R. J. Petree, A. A. Campell, E. T. Snipes and S. J. H. Mays.

NIGHT SESSION.

At 8.30 p. m. a joint caucus of the Republican and Populist members of the House met together in the hall of the House of Representatives and organized by electing G. Z. French, Republican, chairman, and J. A. Buchanan, Populist, secretary. On motion the joint caucus proceeded to the election of a Speaker. Mr. Edgar Lineback, of Salem, put in nomination Zeb Vance Walser, of Davidson; Mr. A. A. Campbell, of Cherokee, nominated Col. V. S. Lusk, of Asheville: Mr. F. M. Keathly, of Duplin, nominated Mr. Geo. Z. French, of Wilmington.

On first ballot Mr. Walser received more than a majority of all the votes cast, and when the chair announced the result, Mr. Campbell moved to make the nomination unanimous. It carried amid much enthusiasm, and Mr. Walser was loudly called for. He made a short, sensible speech, thanking them for the high honor conferred upon him by the votes of two parties, and pledged himself to use his influence to see that the pledges made to the people were carried out. He then requested that a committee be appointed from each of the co-operating parties to confer with him in the appointment of the committees of the House. The following were appointed to confer with the Speaker on the appointments of committees, etc. Populists: A. F. Hileman, J. E. Bryan, C. H. Johnson. Republicans: V. S Lusk, Edgar Lineback, E. C. Duncan. A committee appointed from both parties to apportion the offices to be filled by the Assembly made the following report:

DIVISION OF THE OFFICES.

A committee on the part of the joint Senate caucus met a committee on the part of the joint House caucus to agree on a division of the offices. The committee reported as follows:

SENATE.

Principal Clerk—Populist.
First Assistant—Republican.
Second Assistant—Populist.
Third Assistant—Republican.
Engrossing Clerk—Populist.
First Assistant—Republican.
Second Assistant—Populist.
Third Assistant—Republican.
Door-keeper—Republican.
First Assistant—Populist.
Six Laborers—To be equally divided.
Reading Clerk—Republican.

HOUSE.

Principal Clerk—Republican.
First Assistant—Populist.
Second Assistant—Republican.
Third Assistant—Populist.
Engrossing Clerk—Populist. From two to six assistants to be equally divided.
Door-keeper—Populist.
First Assistant—Republican.
Reading Clerk—Republican.
Enrolling Clerk—Populist. From six to fifteen assistants to be equally divided.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

At the same time that these proceedings were had in the House, a joint caucus of Populists and Republicans of the Senate was held in the court house and the Democrats were holding a caucus by themselves in the Senate Chamber. Hon J. M. Moody presided at the court house. They nominated T. N. Halliburton, of Morganton, for door-keeper of the Senate and Spencer Blackburn for Reading Clerk. The Populists made the following nominations: Principal Clerk of the Senate, H. E. King, of Onslow; Assistant Clerk, James Lloyd, of Engecombe; Engrossing Clerk, A. D. K. Wallace, of Rutherford; Assistant Clerk, Howard Jones, of Warren; Assistant Door Keeper, Rev. Thos. Babbs, of Perquimans.

SECRETARY DUNCAN'S LETTER.

Only some four or five states have yet made their semi-annual report The most of them have promised to do so from time to time. Some state secretaries say they have not the funds with which to make their semi-annual report; others want to know why the dues have been increased. Some say if the fem'e members are required to pay dues that they cannot collect it. Many and varied are the excuses sent us why the semi-annual report has not been sent in up to this time.

Have the state, county, and sub-alliance officers done their full duty in this matter? I fear not.

Ten cents per annum as annual dues to keep up the only organization that the farmers have in many of the states. Only 10 cents per annum. I know our farmers are in financial distress. I know only too well that they are discriminated against by those who make our laws; I know that the whole country is today suffering from the actions of those who are engaged in speculating and gambling in the agricultural products of the country and who seek to fix the prices of our great staple crops of wheat and cotton before the seeds are placed in the soil.

Those who run these grain and cotton exchanges pay thousands of dollars for their membership, as well as annual fees and assessments for organized privilige of speculating in your toil and labor. You hesitate, you grumble, you kick, about 10 cents per annum for the purpose of supporting an organization to protect you against these combinations which are reaping the clear profit that is in your products.

Neither of the three political parties are going to give the farmer the relief he is demanding and working for unless the Alliance organization is kept in line and used as a power to force them to do what is just and right. The politician who tells you the Alliance has served its day and time, that you should follow him into some other organization, giving up your own, is no friend to you or your cause. With every farmer and wage-worker a working member of the Alliance, you will be in a position to demand equal and just treatment from all or any political party that may be in power.

Let the sub-alliaces be all reorganized and their dues, state and national, be paid.

See that your county organization is kept in good working order.

Look to it that your state is duly represented at the meeting of the next supreme council in February 1895.

I send to the Watchman a list of the state presidents and secretaries as I have them. If this is not correct send on a postal card any change in your state to the National Watchman, Washington, D. C., so this list may be corrected.

Again we urge the state secretaries to make their semi-annual reports.

All reform and Alliance papers please copy.

D. P. Duncan.
Secretary-Treasurer.

Resolutions.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer

At a public meeting of the People's party and of the Republican party of Onslow county, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of North Carolina will soon assemble, and as there is quite a lot of patronage to distribute among the faithful, and as the young men of the State have contributed largely towards the reform movement, and have achieved a grand victory, and as the Hon. Marion Butler has contributed more than any other living man in the State,

Resolved, That we recommend to the legislature of North Carolina, and lay upon the altar of his native State his work, we endorse him for the long term in the Senate of the United States and call upon all People's Party and Republicans to give him their undivided support to the legislature of North Carolina for Senator.

2. That we recognize and appreciate the sterling qualities and valuable services rendered by Hon. Hill E. King, Chairman of the People's party of Onslow county, and as Chairman of the People's party of the 3d Congressional district, and his splendid canvass made in behalf of reform, and knowing his first rate clerical qualification, we recommend him to the Senate of North Carolina as a fit man and in every respect qualified for the position of Chief Clerk of the Senate, and we trust every People's party man and Republican in the Senate will give him their undivided support.

3 That these resolutions be sent to the *Progressive Farmer* and the CAUCASIAN, with the request that they be published.

S R. KING,
Acting Chm'n People's party.
L. L. HOYT,
Act'g Chm'n Republican party.

THE DAILY CAUCASIAN during the Legislature $1.00.

STILL IN A MUDDLE.

The Democrats Have Not Yet Obtained Any Clearness of Vision on Finances.

CARLISLE'S RETIREMENT DEMANDE.

The Bankers Call for Mr. Carlisle's Removal--They Say he Deceived Them--They Say he Robbed Them--The President is Mad--Very Mad--No Two... crats Agree as to Questions of Fi... The Carlisle Bill May Pass the H... But is Doomed in the Senate.

[Special to the Daily Caucasian.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5th.—T... is a clot of blood at the root of ... Democratic nerve and the party ... paralyzed. The holiday news ma... no improvement, and all hope ... convalescence is abandoned. Mor... bundity is the condition. The part... is divided, demoralized, distracted. Its condition is pitiable. A week ago it was believed that the Carlisle currency scheme might be rushed though the House. To-day the chances are about even that it may be defeated.

It all depends on the Republican majority. There are not enough Democratic votes to pass it. As a matter of party politics the Republicans may not interpose, and allow the Democrats the last inch of rope. If it passes by Republican sufferance the credit will belong to the administration. Coercion, threats, promises and persuasion have been exhausted on opposing Democrats. Threats of an extra session of the 54th Congress caused some dismay. The minority in the next Congress will be composed of Southern Democrats, and it is the exception when a Southern certificate of election is not tainted with fraud.

Re-elected Southern Democrats are concerned about their seats and they are ready to take Mr. Carlisle's bill or any thing else to prevent a session of the next Congress earlier than December. If the decision rested with them there would not be the slightest doubt about the speedy settlement of the financial question from the standpoint of the Carlisle scheme. But to reach the defeated Democrats another influence is successfully invoked. An issue is made between the Northern banks and the administration. New York bankers demand Secretary Carlisle's removal They allege bad faith and treachery on his part and complain to the President that they have been deceived and robbed. This story is repeated with gleeful acclamation, and the little demogogues are afforded a rare opportunity to justify the proposed financial legislation. The effect has been magical, and unless the story is soon exploded it may influence enough Democratic votes to pass the bill. The ostensible purpose of the Carlisle bill is to protect the "gold reserve:" Nobody believes that it will have any such effect. Speaking of the feature of the bill, Mr Grady said to-day: "I may vote for the bill, but it is not the remedy and will not have the contemplated effect," "A fatal defect in the bill," said Mr. Crawford, is the inevitable revalry between the national and State bank circulation to the disparagement and injury of the State banks. It will be in the power of the National banks to discredit State notes and seriously impair and embarrass their circulation. If the bill passes it will not be satisfactory to the country:" Senator Walsh's opinion was asked, and he replied frankly: "It makes me sick to think about it, but what the Treasury people ought to do is to let loose that great pile of silver in the Treasury vaults." These expressions are given as indicating the feeling of those who are perfunctorily supporting the measure. If its early collapse does not follow the unexpected will happen. This reference, of course, is to the fate of the bill in the House. It will have no show in the Senate, and would ignominiously fail in the house if its rejection carried with it no condemnation of the administration.

EXTRA SESSION POSSIBILITIES.

The failure of the Carlisle bill would not necessarily lead to an extra session of the 54th Congress. The threat has been made and is still made and it comes very direct from the President, but it is understood to be a threat. As long as the administration can borrow money to pay its daily expenses, it will continue to issue bonds and pile upon the people an interest-bearing debt. But there is a possibility of an extra session in another direction. The defeat of the income tax appropriation will compel it. Provision is made in the urgency deficiency bill for the collection of the tax. Half million dollars are appropriatiate for that purpose. The failure of t... appropriation defeats the collect... of the tax. From this source ... Government expects sufficient r... nue to pay its current expens... The expectation is that this tax ma... may yield enough money to avoi... the necessity of further bond issu... By this slender thread the ... tration hangs It is with the ... publican minority in the Senat... say whether or not the tax sha... collected. The indications a... question will be defeated un... new Republican Senators a... mitted, when obstructive m... will not be necessary to de... appropriation. The coun... to the 54th Congress to ... tariff and money question... sooner the adjustment is m... sound business principles th... It does not follow that agita... cease, but there is some gu... comparative rest and rec...

[Continued on fourth p...

THE CAUCASIAN.

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MARION BUTLER, Editor & Propr.

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AN IGNOBLE ATTEMPT TO CREATE FRICTION.

The News and Observer is evidently ambitious to win a name for aggressiveness. If it could succeed in its designs it would merit the name of "Views and Disturber." It has no visible policy now except to foment strife, and it seeks to do this by methods unworthy of the dignity that should characterize even a paper that represents a few po[liticians] remains.

[The] latest attempt, up to this morning, to create friction among those [who] are now working harmoniously [toge]ther for the good of the State, is a fling, in yesterday's issue, at Walser Walser in which it actually [has] the affrontery to say that Mr. Walser's course as speaker is being dictated by "The Boss." Mr. Walser is not unknown in North Carolina. He is a recognized leader in a political party of very considerable force and influence, and when entrusted with any public duty, likes to advise with his friends and associates with a view to performing that duty most effectively. A most woful ignorance of the man or a most mendacious effort to create prejudice against him can be the only excuse for suggesting that he is subject to the dictation of any "Boss." The News and Observer's squib of petty littleness is simply an abortive attempt to create something like friction between Mr. Walser and his friends and how plainly they see and laugh at it!

IT IS WICKED.

The *News and Observer* made the point yesterday that a white man had been displaced in the organization of the Legislature by a negro. We hope our contemporary was betrayed into this intemperate and unwise utterance. We should exceedingly dislike to be forced to think that he wrote coolly and deliberately when he penned the line we refer to. For whoever seeks to inflame the base passions of either race against the other is the enemy of both races. We speak plainly. But plain speech is necessary.

The negro is a citizen. He has to bear the burdens of citizenship. He is entitled to the dignities and honors of citizenship whenever his intelligence and character qualify him for them, and the white man is entitled to them upon no other ground.

The make the negroe's real or supposed racial inferiority an argument for denying to him the honest fruits of his achievement is to do him a great wrong—is to do a great wrong against elementary ethics—is, in plain speech, wicked.

SEND THEM HOME.

If any of our friends in the legislature wish their friends to see the proceedings of the legislature we shall be pleased to take their subscriptions and send THE CAUCASIAN directly to their friends through the mails. Please send in your subscriptions early, so as to miss none of the important doings of our law-makers.

We want to say to all our subscribers in the State, that we hope they will bear with any irregularities that may occur in the delivery of their papers. Our mailing lists are being made up under great difficulties. But we will perfect them as rapidly as possible. Please notify us if your paper does not come all right.

We gather from our Washington despatches, that President Cleveland has no hope of a finance bill from this Congress. He is reported to have said that he would call an immediate session of the 54th Congress, if the present Congress does not pass a finance bill. That is to say, Mr. Cleveland will ask the Republican majority in the next Congress to help him out of his scrape. We have no feeling of commiseration for Mr. Cleveland in this matter. If he had not been false—persistently false—to the financial doctrines preached by his party for nearly a century, and embodied in its platform at Chicago, he would not be in a scrape now. Mr. Cleveland sowed the wind. Let him reap the whirlwind.

The new Governor of Colorado has been inducted into office. He declared in his inaugural address in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; and declared that such coinage would ultimately be forced by the operations of natural law. If anything but unnatural law, of the very worst kind, is to prevail in this country, the average Congressman will have to be supplied or made over again. Governor McIntyre's confidence in natural law is very simple and beautiful. But we fear it is altogether illusory.

The present, this morning, the [opin]ions of quite a number of the [lead]ing journals of the country upon the subject of ballot reform in the [South]. These opinions will bear careful reading.

THE WEEKLY CAUCASIAN will give the fullest account of the proceedings of the Legislature in each issue. Let our friends all over the State all interest themselves in getting clubs. Send right on and the accounts of the doings of the [Legis]lature.

General Assembly Of North Carolina.

Both Houses Organized and at Work.

CO-OPERATION HARMONIOUS AND TRIUMPHANT.

Hon. Z. B. Walser Elected Speaker.—Doorkeepers and Clerks Elected.—The Members Determined to Approve Themselves to Their Constituents.—Great Enthusiasm for Reform.—Extracts of the Governor's Message.

Senate.

There was an immense jam in the upper rotunda of the Capitol yesterday morning for some time prior to the hour for the assembling and opening of the Senate. A caucus was in session and its deliberations were extended for a few minutes beyond the time for calling the Senate to order. When the door was opened there was a rush to get in, but the surging crowd was met by door-keepers who announced that none but Senators would be admitted until all the Senators were in. Lt. Governor Doughton was forced to do a little "scrouging" to make his way to the door, but when he was recognized, the packed mass managed to jam itself closer together on each side so as to form a passage for him. He approached the President's chair and without any preliminaries rapped for attention and briefly announced his duty to call the Senate of the General Assembly of North Carolina to order.

Senators from the various districts were requested to come forward and present their certificates, and as these documents were presented, the oath of office was administered by the President.

The Senatorial body was very quiet and dignified during this proceeding, the only noise being made by a frequent opening and closing of the door and the rustling of newspapers, among which the CAUCASIAN largely predominated in number.

PERSONEL.

Looking over the assemblage there was revealed a personnel which, for general physique and apparent intelligence was far above the average senatorial body, and which would, by analysis, compare favorably with any representation ever officially assembled in the Senate chamber.

Young faces were visible but they were not numerically in evidence. From general appearance the average age of the members might be forty-five years. A composite photograph of the entire body could be described by the terms "careful deliberation and progressive conservatism." For the first time in many years no colored Senator occupied a seat in the chamber.

ORGANIZATION.

After the oath of office had been administered, the President declared, a quorum present, the Senate ready to proceed to organization, and announced that the election of principal clerk was the first business in order.

Senator Francks, of Onslow, placed in nomination Mr. Hill E. King.

Senator Abell, of Johnston county, placed in nomination Mr. W. G. Burkhead.

The vote resulted: King, 42; Burkhead, 5. Mr. King was declared elected.

The next business was the election of reading clerk.

Senator Fortune, of Cleaveland, nominated Mr. Spencer Blackburn.

Senator Abell nominated Mr. Wiley Rush.

The vote resulted: Blackburn, 42; Rush, 5. Mr. Blackburn was declared elected.

The election of chief door-keeper was the next business.

Senator Moody, of Haywood, nominated Mr. T. L. Halliburton.

Senator Dowd, of Mecklenburg, nominated Mr. Wiley V. Clifton.

The vote resulted: Halliburton, 42; Clifton, 4. Mr. Halliburton was declared elected.

Nominations for assistant door-keeper were called for. The names of Rev. T. W. Babb and Mr. D. Matheson were presented.

The vote resulted: Babb, 42; Matheson, 4. Mr. Babb was declared elected.

Engrossing clerk—Senator Hamrick nominated Mr. A. K. D. Wallace.

Senator Adams nominated Mr. H. S. Blair.

The vote resulted: Wallace, 42; Blair, 4. Mr. Wallace was declared elected.

President Doughton then announced that the organization of the Senate was complete. He declared his desire and intention to make an acceptable presiding officer, and expressed the hope that his relations with all Senators would be continuously pleasant, and that any and all legislation that might be enacted during this session of the General Assembly might be for the promotion of the best interests of North Carolina.

Senator Cooke, of Warren, moved that a message be sent to the House of Representatives announcing that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed with business. He also moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor, to announce the organization of the Senate; and also to announce to him the readiness of the body to receive any mrssage from him that it might his pleasure to forward. The motions carried.

The President appointed the following committee to wait on the Governor: Senators Cooke, of Warren; White, of Perquimans, and Abell of Johnston.

The Senate then adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE.

The forenoon of yesterday was taken up in caucus meetings by the different parties composing the legislature. This caucus of Republicans and Populists continued till about 11:30 by which time they had all the work of the first day's session thoroughly mapped out.

Before the clock struck 12, the seats were filled with the members elect and the galleries and lobbies began to fill with eager spectators.

Associate Justice Walter Clark was on hand to administer the oaths prescribed by the constitution, and Rev. J. B. Tuttle, Pastor of Central Methodist church, was in the lobby behind the Speaker's desk waiting to open the House with prayer.

Promptly at 12 o'clock Mr. J. M. Brown, the chief clerk of the House, rapped the buzzing multitude to order, appointed Mr. A. J. Moye, of Pitt county, temporary door-keeper and called on Rev. Mr. Tuttle to invoke the blessings of God Almighty upon the present session of the body.

He announced that it became his duty as chief clerk of the former House of Representatives to call the roll of members elect, and ascertain whether a quorum was present to transact business. His brother, the clerk of the Railroad Commission stood at his right and called the roll of the 96 counties in alphabetical order.

As their counties were called the members came forward until about a dozen stood at the Speaker's desk—half on the right and half on the left. They presented their certificates of election to the clerk, and these being found all right, the judge, who stood on the left side of the Speaker's desk, administered the oath of office prescribed by the constitution.

An alphabetical list of the members was prepared as the county roll call proceeded, and the oath of office was taken. Long before the roll call was completed, damp and raining as it was, the galleries and lobbies were crowded with spectators, eager to see how the legislature, composed of three political parties, would be organized. If they looked for confusion and disorder they were greatly mistaken; for all matters preliminary to organization had been settled, and thoroughly settled, in the caucuses which were held the day and night before.

Mr. French, of New Hanover, announced that there was a contest in that county.

The assistant clerk then called the list of members as they were enrolled alphabetically, and when His answered to their names, ex-Clerk Brown announced in clear tones of voice that he was a quorum of the members present, and the body was ready to proceed to permanent organization by the election of a Speaker.

Before this was done Messrs. Self, of Chatham, Henderson, of Wilkes, Williams, of Craven, Ray, of Macon and McLeod, of Harnett, whose certificates of election were not on hand, were, by unanimous vote, permitted to take the oath of office and file their certificates afterwards.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

Mr. Lusk, of Buncombe, in a very graceful speech, placed in nomination for Speaker Mr. Zeb Vance Walser, of Davidson. Mr. Peebles, of Northampton, in an equally graceful manner, nominated Mr. J. Frank Ray, of Macon.

Mr. Walser's nomination was seconded by Mr. A. A. Campbell, of Cherokee, and Mr. Ray's by Mr. McKinnie, of Rowan.

Tellers reported vote for Walser 72, Ray, 43, Lusk 1.

Mr. Walser was conducted to the chair and spoke as follows:

Speaker Walser's Address.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

It is fitting that upon my acceptance of the position to which you have elected me, I should express to you my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the great compliment thus shown me.

It is with much diffidence and many misgivings that I accept the honor and undertake the responsibility and arduous duties connected with the position. I declare to you it will be my constant aim and effort to discharge the delicate duties imposed upon me by my position as presiding officer, with fidelity and impartiality, so that each Representative shall be protected in the enjoyment of all his rights and privileges, and the honor and dignity of the House upheld and maintained.

It is unnecessary for me to enter upon any extended statement concerning the legislation likely to come before us during the present session.

I venture to say, however, that measures of grave import to our State will be brought up for consideration and action. The eyes of the citizens of our good old commonwealth will be upon us. For our stewardship we will have to render an account to the people. I sincerely hope that in the discharge of the duties placed upon us we shall exercise such wisdom and discrimination as shall redound to our credit and receive general approbation.

The general legislation which is the most important to the people of the State should, in my opinion claim your earliest attention, discussion and final determination, so that hasty, unwise or improvident action may be avoided, when pressed by the accumulation of business during the closing hours of the session.

And I trust that our labors shall receive at the hands of our constituents that commendation so desirable to all public officials, "Well done good and faithful servants."

Proffering you my sincere thanks for this evidence of your most generous aid and patient forbearance, I now enter upon the discharge of my duties, and call the House to order.

Here the gavel fell and the Speaker took charge.

Col. Lusk put in nomination for chief clerk of the House, Mr. S. V. Satterfield. Mr. Robinson, of Anson, nominated J. M. Brown, of Stanly. The vote stood, Satterfield, 72; Brown, 43.

For reading clerk, Mr. Lusk nominated John W. Chapin. Mr. Winborn nominated H. A. Latham.

Chapin received 70 votes; Latham, 46.

This completed the list of Republican nominees.

Mr. Hileman, representing the Populists, put in nomination:

1. For engrossing clerk—E. P. Hauser, Populist. Mr. Roscoe, of Bertie, nominated J. E. Taylor, Democrat. Hauser was elected.

2. For Door-Keeper—A. J. Moye, of Pitt, Populist, was elected over Yancey B. Howell, the assistant door-keeper of the last House.

3. A. R. Middleton, of Duplin, was elected assistant door-keeper over Mr. Straughn, Democratic nominee of Wake.

This completing the election of officers, the Speaker administered the oaths of office to them, and, on motion of Mr. French, the House unanimously adopted the rules of the last House of Representatives except Rule 13, which requires a two-third instead of a majority vote.

On motion of Mr. French a committee was appointed to wait upon the Senate and inform them of the organization of this House.

Messrs. G. Z. French, of New Hanover; A. L. Hileman, of Cabarrus, R. B. Peebles, of Northampton, were appointed to act with a like committee from the Senate to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly was now fully organized and prepared to receive any communication he might desire to make.

The House then adjourned till today at 11 a. m.

THURSDAY.

House.

Another damp, sloppy day was yesterday; but the crowds about the hotels and the capitol were in no wise diminished by the disagreeable weather. It seemed, on Wednesday night, that everybody was coming to the city. The hotels were overflowing and still they came. Men interested in the senatorial contest; men hunting places for themselves and their friends; citizens of the city mingling in the crowds to meet old friends and acquaintances; boys interested in getting appointments as pages, and men, white, and colored, seeking positions of any sort that were to be had, crowded one another in amicable confusion at the Yarborough till a late hour in the night.

Many funny incidents occurred in the confusion. A minister of the city who was conversing with his old friends from divers sections of the state was several times mistaken for a prominent Republican ex-judge and politician, and interviewed in the interests of senatorial aspirants of that party before he could get away or make the necessary explanation about the mistaken identity. Everybody seemed to be meeting everybody and glad to see everybody. Old college mates of different political parties were meeting and joking and introducing their friends to one another, as if they were having a reunion at commencement. The era of political good feeling seemed about to be re-established, when Democrats, Republicans and Populists were intermingling so freely and cordially in personal friendship. On Thursday morning the Populists held a caucus in the House and the Republicans in the Senate. The early straight-out Democrats could not get into either house and there was so great a jam in the rotunda that when the doors were opened, it was with the greatest difficulty that the doorkeepers could make room for them to get into either house. Even the pages had to be remanded to one side to make way for the outgoing and incoming Legislators. In a few minutes, however, the way was cleared and the members filed into their seats.

Promptly at 11 o'clock on Thursday, the 10th, young Speaker Walser seized the gavel and called the House to order, Rev. L. L. Smith, a venerable member of the body from Cleveland, prayed fervently for divine guidance in all their deliberations and duties. He remembered, also, in his petitions, the sick, the afflicted and the bereaved of the land.

The darkness, by reason of the clouds, was so great that the door-keeper was instructed to light the gas in order that the clerk might see to read the proceedings of the previous day.

Mr. J. M. Brown, the out-going clerk, read the House journal of Wednesday in a voice so clear and distinct that some of the members thought it a pity they had to lose an officer so well qualified for his work; but when his successor, Mr. Chapin, afterwards took up the Governor's long message, the Populists and Republicans were very well satisfied with their choice.

Mr. French, of New Hanover, reported that the committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the organization of the House and of the Senate, and of their readiness to receive any communication from him which he might desire to make, had performed that duty according to instructions, and that His Excellency would in a short while send in the communication he desired to make. The committee was discharged.

Messrs. Rudolph Duffy, of Onslow, and J. W. McLean, of Richmond, came forward, and were sworn in by the Speaker.

The door-keeper announced a messenger from the Governor.

"Admit the messenger and let him come in," responded the Speaker, Whereupon Private Secretary Telfair marched down the aisle with military precision, followed by a colored man with a basket of papers, and presented the message and other public documents accompanying it.

Mr. Chapin, the clerk of the House, read the message.

The message and documents accompanying it were so voluminous that the reading clerk had to call in the help of an assistant to relieve him before he got through it.

Governor Carr is not much in making long speeches, but he certainly is long-winded when it comes to writing a message.

The Senate adjourned, and the Democrats and Populists of that body were holding a caucus long before the reading of the message in the House was finished.

When the reading first began, everybody seemed much interested. People in the galleries leaned over to hear what the Governor had to say; but as the reading continued and continued until one clerk broke down and had to be relieved by another, the audience in the galleries gradually melted away; the members began to read newspapers; Mr. Peebles betook himself to consulting law-books. Some of the members yawned and looked at the clock; some of the reporters left their notes and retired to rest. Oh! it was a message indeed! Cleveland's last message was a baby compared to this.

No wonder there was but one copy of it and that the Senate had to wait till today to have it read.

A motion was made by Mr. Lineback to print 600 copies, for the use of both Houses, should the Senate concur.

The message is entirely too long to print in full in this issue.

We give the following extracts from which our readers can form their own opinions of the merits of its recommendations.

Governor's Message.

After referring the members of the Assembly to the reports of the officers of the various State institutions, the Governor says:

"It is gratifying to bear testimony to the honest and efficient management of these various State institutions and to ask your favorable consideration of their various reports accompanying this message and recommendations made therein. In this State the responsibility for legislation is not a divided one between the legislative and executive branches as in the federal government, and in many of the States. Under our constitution the Governor has no veto power; the most he can do is to recommend, and the whole responsibility is made to rest with the Legislature. This being the case, it becomes all the more important that your action should be wise, conservative and well considered. Nothing now existing should be changed unless you are satisfied that you can improve upon it. Change simply for the sake of change may, and probably will, result in serious injury to some of the manifold interests of the State. It has not hitherto been the custom in this State to make changes, except when experience or observation taught (us) that a change was necessary and helpful. Our charitable and penal institutions have been well and economically managed. These institutions invite your close investigation and scrutiny. After you have made this examination, in the spirit of truth and fairness, I am sure that you will readily concede the wisdom and economy of their management. If you should find this to be their condition, then I am sure you will be slow to make any changes which cannot be fully justified in the light of subsequent experience."

CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

No well-informed man can say that these governments, as a rule, have not been well managed. There may have been here and there a few exceptions, but a close scrutiny and rigid examination will develop the fact that in all the history of the state, the city and county governments have never been more wisely and economically administered than for the past fifteen years. You should hesitate long and anxiously before you make any alteration in the system which has produced such good results. In campaign after campaign a change in our system of county government was proposed by one party, antagonized by the other. Time and again it has been discussed and fought out before the people, and the party proposing the change, etc., etc., always went down in defeat. This question was not, in my judgment, the prominent question in the last campaign. The cause, which operated most potently to bring you into power as law-makers, are to be found in other questions.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The State Treasurer's report shows a cash balance on hand at the close of the past fiscal year, ending November 30th, of $114,531.15, notwithstanding a reduction of the tax levy by the Legislature of 1893 from 25 cents to 22 cents.

The total estimate of expenses required by law to be furnished by the Treasurer to the General Assembly of 1895 is shown to be $860,400, and a similar amount for 1896 less $63,000, the expenses of the Legislature. The present levy upon last year's assessment will yield only $815,000, or an excess of disbursements over receipts of $45,400. It will not be wise under the circumstances to estimate receipts from any other source. Under the funding act of 1879, $322,800 in 4 per cent. bonds have been issued in exchange for the old recognized debt of the State. There are still some old bonds outstanding which, when funded, will require a further issue of $292,970 new 4 per cent. bonds, making a total possible debt of $3,615,770, bearing 4 per cent. interest. The State owns, as an investment, $156,750 of these bonds, and the Board of Education owns $143,250.

The North Carolina Railroad 6 per cent. construction bonds, amounting to $2,720,000 are secured by the State's three-fourths' interest in the road, the dividends from which are more than ample to meet the interest.

The recommendations and suggestions contained in the report meet my hearty approval. For two years past I have been in almost daily contact with the retiring Treasurer, having an intimate knowledge of the man and his methods. His familiarity with the financial affairs of the State, the systematic manner of conducting his office, his wisdom in council and his many other sterling traits of character have greatly endeared him to us all. Honorable, capable, efficient, the State loses an officer who has been faithful and devoted to his trust.

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

In calling your attention to this report I would ask you to pay special attention to his recommendations on *equalization* of taxation. This is a very important matter and I would recommend the establishment of a State board of equalization. All property should be proportionately and all classes of citizens should be proportionately taxed. The net increase of property subject to taxation for 1895 over 1892 was $1,269,392.15. In 1892 there was collected for taxes $1,295,-599.73; in 1893 $1,358,944.75; showing $36,904.98 less collected in 1893 than in 1892. The reduction of tax levy of three cents, from twenty-five to twenty-two, accounts for the less sum collected for general purposes, notwithstanding the aggregate increase in values and the increase of one cent for school purposes.

The State and county tax for 1893 for all purposes was:

State taxes - - - - -	$1,358,944.75
County taxes - - - - -	1,058,941.69
Total - - - - - -	$2,417,995.44

Estimating the population for that year for the State at 1,675,000 the per capita tax was 8.44 for all purposes. The report of the auditor on the average valuation of land per acre is very interesting, and discloses some remarkable facts, which should command your attention.

PENSIONS TO CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

No more fitting tribute of a State's appreciation to those who have shed lustre and glory on the name of North Carolina and her institutions could be shown than in granting to them the meagre support provided by the State. The Auditor recommends an increase of 3 1-3 cents on the $100 worth of property, and 10 cents on poll to 4-12 cents property, and 13 1-2 cents on the poll, which would raise sufficient funds to pay the soldiers and widows of soldiers the full quota allowed by law, to wit:

1st. class, $100; 2nd. class, $75; 3rd. class $50; 4th class, soldiers, $25, 4th class, widows $25.

I respectfully ask your careful attention to this recommendation and believe that our people will gladly pay this tax in order that those who are today monuments of the great suruggle for civil right and individual Statehood may, as they decline in years and feebleness, be aided by their State to the fullest extent, especially when we consider that no one can be a beneficiary of this law who owns $500 worth property, or holds a position under State or Nation which pays $300 per year.

The pensions now being paid by the State are $105,132.00; amount issued in 1893, $90,280.00; increase in 1894 over '93, $5,818.00. The present levy 3 1-3 cents on the $100 worth of property and 10 cents on poll will produce for the current year, $111,390.77.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

"The operations of the State penitentiary have been confined almost exclusively to farming. About 80 per cent. of the convicts have been employed throughout the year on the farm. Small forces have been engaged in outside work whenever it could be obtained at a profit. The remaining convicts, such as life prisoners and some long term convicts, and the feeble men and women, have been confined in the central penitentiary, and employed in brick-making, &c., &c.

"The farm work has been prosecuted with vigor and effect, and so far as the quantity of the crop produced is evidence, have accomplished good results. In the winter of 1893 the dikes had to be partially rebuilt, which consumed considerable time and means. New lands of about 1,600 acres were cleared and planted, leaving some 1,000 acres of forest land on different farms yet to be reduced to cultivation.

ACRES CULTIVATED.

Halifax farm on Roanoke,	1,350	acres
Northampton,	2,150	"
Caledona,	1,500	"
Castle Hayne, N. Hanover Co,	600	"
Total,	8,600	

Upon this area 140 persons are employed to keep, manage and care for an average number of 1,000 convicts. On the farm and works 226 mules and 37 horses have been worked daily."

THE UNIVERSITY.

On this subject the Governor recites the clause from the Constitution adopted at Halifax, in 1776, alludes to the endowment of certain chairs by individuals, and says "the state is called upon to do her duty in its support." We quote as follows:

"That it has done great good in the past, a catalogue of her sons who have filled every high office under the general and the state governments, and illustrated the state in every calling and business, conclusively shows. It is believed that it has never done better work, and I feel confident that nothing will be done in this, its centennial year, by your honorable body which may tend to impair its usefulness.

"Our beloved state is getting old enough to provide for the highest education of her sons in all branches of human learning, and while all are not able to take direct advantage of the opportunities offered in her University and like institutions, those who do partake of their instruction become teachers of others, whether engaged in the technical profession of teaching or not, and thus are centers of light and influence for the whole state.

"You do not need any suggestions from me as to how you can best promote its welfare. I am not prepared to suggest any amendments of the existing laws in reference to it. I transmit herewith reports of the treasurer and burser of the University."

THE A. & M. COLLEGE.

"This institution is one the State should be proud to assist to a still greater degree of usefulness. The State has expended but $40,000 on this institution, while the State of Virginia has given $400,000; Mississippi, $300,000—$30,000 per year; Alabama, $300,000—$24,000 per year; Texas, $30,000 annually; Louisiana, $20,000 to her A. & M. colleges, yet this college has more students than any one above mentioned.

"The Board of Trustees ask for a continuance of the $10,000 appropriation per annum, and a special appropriation of $15,000 per annum for two years for the purpose of additional buildings as named in report."

The Governor recommends the appropriation. He says: "This is an age when everything tending to a mechanical or scientific education should be obtained by our young men. The old order of things has passed away, and if we wish our young men to be prepared to successfully meet the progressiveness of the age it is by this kind of an education. Too much cannot be said in praise of this institution."

PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND REPRIEVES.

The totol number of pardons granted during last two years were, - 77
Commutations - - - - - - - 9
Reprieves - - - - - - - - 5
Total - - - - - - - - 91

Of the pardons granted forty-five were pardoned from the penitentiary, twenty-one from the county jails, and eleven from county jails whose terms were less than twelve months. Of the nine commutations, two only were commuted from death sentence to the penitentiary; one for life one for thirty years imprisonment. The rest were changes in trivial sentences. The five reprieves were granted simply in order to give time for more thorough investigation.

Space will not allow us to make but one more extract from this lengthy document.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Superintendent recommends a rate of increase in taxation for the benefit of the public schools sufficient to conduct the schools the constitutional requirement of four months. He estimates that it will require a levy of 22 instead of 16 cents, the present rate and the Governor endorses the recommendation. He speaks of the "Monument to Senator Vance," "Direct Land tax," the "Confederate Monument," "Colonial Records," the Insane Asylums, the State Hospital at Morganton and many other things and concludes as follows:

"In a message of such length, embracing so many subjects of importance, it is possible to enter much into details of any particular subject. If, however, you desire any further information it will be my pleasure to furnish you as far as possible. The record of the past two years is before you, and the officers of the executive branch of the government take pride in placing before you reports so complete with statements which show conclusively the wisdom of the administration.

"The past history of a clean, successful state government, free from reckless expenditures, honest and economical in administration, is behind you, a part of the record of the party who now turns over to you the future administration of the State, so far as it pertains to legislation. Believing that you have the best interests of your State at heart, I trust that you will be wise, judicious and careful in your enactments and economical in expenditures. I do not counsel that economy which amounts to rendering useless any institution now in existence, and hope that they will receive your careful investigation and liberal appropriations.

"I trust, gentlemen of the General Assembly, that your stay in the capital city may be pleasant, and your term of office such as will add still greater prosperity and happiness to a free, independent and liberty-loving people.

ELIAS CARR,
Governor of North Carolina.

ELECTION CONTESTS.

The committee on privileges and elections, of which Mr. H. G. Ewart is chairman, and Mr. E. V. Cox is secretary, assembled in the Supreme Court library and settled upon the following times for the hearing of the contested election cases in the House of Representatives:

Jones county.—Brown vs. Smith, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Granville county.—Crews vs. Lyon, Friday, Jan. 11.

Pender county.—R. M. Crown vs. —— Monday Jan. 14.

Robeson county.—R. M. Norwood vs. J. F. Taryne; Jno. P. Smith vs. D. D. Cargile, Friday, Jan. 11 at 7:30 p. m.

Pamlico county.—D. H. Abbott vs. L. G. Daniels, Tuesday night, Jan. 15.

McDowell county. Mophew v. Crawford, Friday Jan. 18th.

Halifax county.—J. E. Rue vs. I. Grizzard; Jno. H. Collins vs. J. A. House, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Edgecombe county.—Y. D. Garrett vs. W. Howard; W. L. Person vs. J. J. Baker, Thursday, Jan. 17th.

Hertford county.—Newsom vs. Winborne, Monday, Jan. 21.

Gates county.—Gatlin vs. Smith, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Beaufort county.—Hodges vs. Hoover, Tuesday, Jan. 22

McKenzie, of Rowan, introduced the following:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Committee on Privileges and Elections to examine every election contest referred to them, and to ascertain and report as soon as practicable whether or not the case is properly and legally constituted before the bar of the House of Representatives before proceeding to investigate the matter upon its merits.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and referred;

By Mr. Ewart.—An act in relation to giving bonds in guarantee companies. Referred to committee on finance.

By Mr. French, of New Hanover.—A bill entitled an Act to repeal existing election laws and to secure to the people a free ballot and a fair count. Referred to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Bain.—Act to repeal sec. 14, art. 7 of the Constitution of North Carolina. Referred to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Winborne, of Hertford.—A bill to be entitled an act to fix the rate of interest in North Carolina at six per cent. per annum. Referred to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. B. B. Winborne, of Hertford.—Bill to be entitled an act to fix the fees of solicitors in matters of receiverships of the estates of infants. Referred to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Williams, of Camden.—An act to be entitled an act to restore to the people the right to govern themselves. Referred to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Hileman, of Cabarrus.—A bill to be entitled an act to repeal chapter 137 Private Laws of 1893. Referred to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Williams, of Craven.—An act to establish county governments. Referred to committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Ewart, of Henderson.—An act to establish county governments. Referred to committee on judiciary.

SENATE.

External evidences clearly indicated a complete "fusion" by old Boreas and Neptune yesterday morning about the opening hour for the Senate. Dampness was somewhat profuse and the wind was in evidence as an agitator and manipulator of material at hand. This combination apparently did everything possible to make things gloomy, prevent the moving about of people and break up business and progress generally. But another "fusion" was on hand, which had weathered much more severe storms than this, and it proceeded to business with the same confidence in its ability to keep off shoals and rocks and to arrive at the desired port that it has shown in the tempestuous whirlwinds of opposition and maelstroms of abuse encountered during the past several months.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. H. W. Norris, a member of the body. He fervently invoked divine guidance and aid; plead that harmony and good feeling might ever prevail among the representatives of the people, and that they might be directed to enact such legislation as would be most conducive to the general good of the whole people concerned.

Senator Cook, from the committee appointed to wait on the Governor reported that the duty upon which they had been detailed had been performed, and that the Governor would communicate with the Senate. The committee was thereupon discharged.

Senator Abell moved that the rules of the last Senate be adopted for the government of the body until new rules should be adopted. This motion was lost by a vote.

Senator Cook offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to furnish senators and representatives with copies of the Code and other law books, which was adopted.

Senator Franck moved that a committee of three be appointed by the President to report rules for the Senate. The motion carried and the following Senators were appointed members of the committee: Rice, Hamrick and Adams.

Senator Cook asked and obtained permission to present a notice of contest from the ninth senatorial district, stating that grounds on which the contest was brought were acknowledged to be valid by the contestees. In consequence of this acknowledgement he moved that the contestants, Messrs. H. L. Grant and A. H. Paddison, be declared the duly elected Senators from the Ninth district. The motion was carried.

This contest was brought against Messrs. L. F. Aycock and Lafayette Smith, Democrats, who, on account of alleged irregularities in voting precincts, had been given certificates of election. The grounds on which their declared election was contested by Messrs. Grant, Republican, and Paddison, Populist, are stated in the notice of contest which was read in the Senate.

Service of the notice was accepted by the contestees, and it was endorsed as follows:

L. F. Aycock and Lafayette Smith, the contestees within named, admit the facts stated in the notice of contest herein.

AYCOCK & DANIELS,
Attorneys for contestees.

The Senate adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

Turney Claims to Have Been Elected.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 10.—Governor Turney to-day sent to the Senate and House an address and petition in which he states that he claims to have received the highest number of legal votes cast at the November election for Governor and that he was elected. He says that he is informed that in the face of the returns that Evans has a plurality, and he is also informed that there were gross frauds perpetrated. He therefore asks the Legislature to take such steps as will permit him to appear before them in joint session to contest the returns.

Trying to Catch a Bunco Man.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Jan. 10.—Patrick Martin, proprietor of the Park street opera house, in this city, who some two years ago was swindled out of $5,000 by the gold brick trick, by three Bunco men, left today for Richmond, Va., on receipt of a telegram for the purpose of trying to identify a man in that city now under arrest for working the same game.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Ensign J. R. Marbel has been ordered to the Naval Academy. A board composed of pay directors Charles H. Eldridge, F. C. Cosby and James A. Smith and Passed Assistant Paymaster Livingston Hunt has been ordered to meet at the Navy department for the examination for promotion of Pay Inspectors L. G. Billings and Passed Assistant Paymaster John Corwine.

Toledo, O., Jan. 10.—Three oil men were instantly killed on the Prosser farm, three miles west of Wapakoneta to-day. Frank Logan, John Pettigrew and W. J. McNally endeavored to thaw out one hundred quarts of frozen nitro-glycerine with hot water when it exploded, tearing them all to fragments with a team of horses.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The proceedings in the House to-day were exceedingly dull, most of the day being consumed in the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill which was passed. Several bills of minor importance relating to steamship matters were passed and also ten private pension bills.

Hood's is Good It Makes Pure Blood

Scrofula Thoroughly Eradicated.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"It is with pleasure that I give you the details of our little May's sickness and her return to health by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She was taken down with

Fever and a Bad Cough.

Following this a sore came on her right side between the two lower ribs. In a short time another broke on the left side. She would take spells of sore mouth and when we had succeeded in overcoming this she would suffer with attacks of high fever and expel bloody looking corruption. Her head was affected and matter oozed from her ears. After each attack she became

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

more worse and all treatment failed to give her relief until we began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. After she had taken one-half bottle we could see that she was better. We continued until she had taken three bottles. Now she looks like

The Bloom of Health

and is fat as a pig. We feel grateful, and cannot say too much in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla."
MRS. A. M. ADAMS, Inman, Tennessee.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

He used Powell's Fertilizers.

If you raise

Tomatoes Potatoes
Cabbage Berries
Peas and other Melons
Trucking Crops

for Northern and Western Markets,

POWELL'S
GREEN-BAG Fertilizers,
the highest grade fertilizers made,
are the kind you need.

Send for circular telling all about them.

WELL FERTILIZER & CHEM. CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Fertilizer manufacturers, importers and dealers in Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Potash, Concentrated Acid Phosphate, and all kinds of Fertilizing Materials.

Paris, Jan. 10.—At Corbere, on the Spanish-French frontier, a blizzard prevailed on Monday last. Since that time communication by train with Corbere has been interrupted. In all parts of France intense cold prevails. At Avignon it was so cold that the theatres were obliged to close. The Rivera resorts are all suffering from the cold and trains to and from Riviera have been delayed for many hours.

Wood's Grass and Clover Seeds..

Have obtained the highest reputation for purity, cleanliness and germination, causing our business in the same to become one of the largest in the United States. Handling these Seeds in the large quantities that we do, also enables us to sell same at the lowest possible prices, quality considered.

WOOD'S SEED BOOK gives the fullest information about Grasses and Clovers—**soils the different sorts are adapted for—best combinations to give largest results in hay or pasturage—care of pastures and meadows, &c., &c.** A postal will bring this book to you. Prices and samples of Grass and Clover Seeds sent on application.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.

WHAT NEXT?

The gentle zephyrs of Indian summer are past and the cold bleak winds of winter will soon be upon us, so if you would be wise you will go at once to the new & popular store of Bizzell Bros. in the new Borden building, where you can get new goods—nothing old or shop-worn—at prices way below their market value.

WE are still offering great bargains in fancy all wool heavy dress goods something that will keep you warm and make you happy.

LADIES' Fine Shoes of E. P. REED'S make, the easiest wearing and best value, at lower prices than ever before. A full and complete line in every department. These goods will be sold at prices to correspond with the low price of cotton and the hard times we hear talked so much.

THE trade is coming our way, and the invitation is cordially extended to all to come and see us and be convinced of what we say.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

Now is the time to buy a Nice Dress Shirt.

See our display and prices—it will do you good.

Bizzell Brothers & Co.,
GOLDSBORO, N

THE CAUCASIAN

RALEIGH, N. C., JAN. 10, 1895.

WAKE COUNTY.

LOOK AT THE LABEL.

On your paper. Do not look for the "blue cross" any more. We have put our list in mailing type. Your name is on a printed label with the date when your subscription expires. Be sure to send your renewal (if you want the paper another year) at least a week before your subscription expires.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞We wish to request our readers when writing to any of the above companies to say that you saw the advertisement in THE CAUCASIAN.

At the Banks.

Yresterday being the day fixed by law for the meeting of stockholders in banks, meetings were held in the various banks of this city.

The stockholders of the National bank of Raleigh had a good meeting a large majority of the stock being represented, and enjoyed a dividend which makes stockholders in anything happy. They elected a strong board of directors, consisting of Hon. J. B. Batchlor, W. G. Upchurch, James A. Briggs, C. M. Busbee, Julius Lewis, F. O. Moring, Chas. H. Belvin and Thomas B. Crowder.

The old corps of officers were continued as follows:

Chas H. Belvin, president; W. G. Upchurch, vice president; F. H. Briggs, cashier; Julian B Timberlake teller; F. L. Mahler, general accountant; W. T. Womble and J. Horden; book-keepers; D. D. Upchurch, clerk.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION

Will Not be Abandoned on Account of the Defeat of the Carlisle Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Notwithstanding the reverse suffered by the Carlisle currency bill in the House of Representatives yesterday there is to be no abandonment of the effort to secure currency legislation. It is stated by a gentleman conversant with the facts that a new measure, having executive approval, will be introduced in the House in about two weeks. This length of time will be allowed to elapse in order that the confusion, excitement and struggle over the first bill may be allayed and a new start made under more favorable conditions. It is probable that Mr. Springer will not direct the course of the new measure, as the desire will be to urge it along new lines and with new leaders with a view to separate it, as far as possible, from any loss of position attaching to the old measure. The lines on which the new measure will be framed are not definitely known. To some extent it will follow the old bill, with such changes as the experience of the recent debate showed to be desirable. It is pointed out that the vote of 124 to 129 is an adverse majority of only 5 so that the change of three would show a majority supporting the bill. Under these circumstances it is felt that concessions will be made securing the adhesion of a number of members whose opposition has been based on specific objections. It is said, however, that there will be no concession in the nature of a surrender to the silver element, if they push their demands to the point of re monetizing silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

The Senate committee on Finance met at 2 o'clock to-day in pursuance of the call issued yesterday for the purpose of considering the Currency question. There was a full attendance of members present in the city. The committee adjourned after a brief session until Saturday morning. It is understood that no bill was submitted to the committee.

A Remarkable Oil Well.

The Kirkbride No. 1 Oil Well, is located in Madison township, Sandusky county, Ohio. The flow of oil commenced November 18th: The spectacle is described as one of the most magnificent ever witnessed in that part of the country. First appeared a column of water rising 8 or 10 feet in the air; this was followed by a black stream of mud and sand which gradually changed to yellow; then, with a deafening roar, the gas burst forth in an immense volume, hiding the derrick from view. As this cleared away a solid golden column a foot in diameter, shot from the derrick floor a hundred feet into the air, there breaking into fragments and falling in a shower of yellow rain for a quarter of a mile around. For a period of five hours this great column of oil shot upward. In a very few moments the field about the well was covered several inches deep with petroleum; within three or four hours, the ditches for miles around were overflowing with oil. Dams were constructed in order that the product might be estimated, but these were overflown and swept away as rapidly as built. Some persons living in the vicinity, alarmed at the spectacle, packed their household goods and fled. The Buckeye pumping station a mile distant was compelled to extinguish its fires on account of the gas, and all other fires within the district were put out. It was a literal flood of oil, the estimated production for the first twenty-four hours being 14,560,000 gallons. About eighteen thousand barrels per day have been saved and marketed since the oil has been brought under full control. The owner has refused an offer of five hundred thousand dollars for the well, being content with the income of ten thousand dollars per day which it affords him.—*Frank Leslie's.*

A Reprieve of Ten Years.

An average man's life can easily be lengthened ten years by the occasional use or Ripans Tabules. Do you know any one who wants those ten years?

Ripans Tabules may be obtained through your nearest druggist. Price 50 cents a box

RANSOM RESIGNS THE PRESIDENCY

Of the United States Senate on Account of Feeble Health

HARRIS OF TENNESSEE, SUCCEEDS HIM.

An Absurd New York Dispatch in Regard to the North Carolina Speakership.--Vance Memorial Exercises Postponed.---Deficiency Bill Taken Up.

Senator Ransom resigned the presidency of the Senate today and Senator Harris was elected. Everybody was thanked and the farce ended. Ransom has aged recently. He is slightly crippled and moves about the Senate chamber with some difficulty.

A New York dispatch to the effect that Walser had been elected Speaker by a Republican-Democratic combination interested Hill yesterday. The meagre and contradictory news from Raleigh has been exasperating.

Vance memorial exercises postponed till Saturday January 19. The speakers are men of national reputation. Vance was popular and influential in the Senate.

The urgent deficiency bill was taken up by a vote that indicated its early passage. It depends on Senator Quay and his unfinished three-day speech. He can easily talk it to death and may do it.

Department authorities are determined to execute the income tax law regardless of the appropriation.

The Senate steering committee are considering the advisability of re-enacting the Sherman law. The proposition commands strong support. I would fittingly climax the ignominious collapse of the Democratic party and its confessed demonstrated impotency. There is much talk among the Democratic leaders of rising above party, but the trouble is they don't know how. Not one man among them has a decent idea of what ought to be done. It will all end in an extra session. Rumors are current to-night of a cabinet rupture involving Carlisle's resignation.

MARVELOUS RESULTS.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at J. R. Smith's, Mt. Olive, N. C., J. H. Hill & Son, Goldsboro, N. C., R. H. Holliday, Clinton, N. C., and all Druggists. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

COMMON SENSE.

Should be used in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarrh. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do no permanent good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the perisaltic action to the alimentary canal.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

FOUR BIG SUCCESSES.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, Cougas and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at J. R. Smith's, Mt. Olive, N. C., J. H. Hill & Son, Goldsboro, N. C., R. H. Holliday, Clinton, N. C., and all Druggists.

Cold Weather in England.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The weather in England is intensely cold. There is skating in Regents park and on all the ponds about London. The Rev. Thomas Podmore, vicar of Ashton-Le-Willows was found dead in the snow. On the Continent rivers and lakes are frozen and many deaths are reported in consequence of the snow storms which have prevailed in many parts.

PHOSPHATIC LIME!

Manufactured from the Bones and Petrified Feces of Antediluvian Animals, taken from the recently discovered Coprolite Deposits on the Northeast Cape Fear River, N.C.

A Cheap and Lasting Manure

Found at last; contains all the Elements of Plant Food; sustains the crop throughout the season.

The Best Fertiliser for the Money yet Discovered.

FRENCH BROS.,

jan8 d6t w3m Rocky Point, N. C.

ZEBULON VANCE WALSER.

One of the Most Promising Republicans in North Carolina.

The following is a sketch of the life of Mr. Walser, the Speaker of the Lower House of the Legislature:

One of the youngest and ablest members of the Senate is Hon. Zeb. Vance Walser, of Davidson County, who represents the 31st Senatorial district.

Mr. Walser was born on his father's plantation at Riverside, near the Yadkin, in Davidson County, June 17th, 1863. He graduated at Yadkin College with the degree of A. B. in 1879, when only 16 years of age. Afterwards he attended the University, taking special courses, representing the dialectic Society at the commencement of 1883. During the years 1884-5 and 6 he studied law at the University of Michigan under Judge Thomas M. Cooley, graduating July 1st, 1886, with distinction and the degree of L.L. B., in an unusually brilliant class, numbering 136. While pursuing his law studies at the University of Michigan, he took a course in the school of political science. In the spring of 1885, at a special examination, he was licensed by the Supreme Court of Michigan to practice law before the Supreme and Circuit Courts of that state.

In 1886 he returned to this State and was licensed to practice by the Supreme Court at the fall examination, and has built up a large, rapidly growing and lucrative practice.

In September, 1886, he was unanimously nominated by the Republican convention of Davidson county to the House, and was elected. In 1888 he was again unanimously nominated by his party and re-elected to the House, and at this session received the vote of his party for the Speakership, the Democrats electing Hon. Augustus Leazer. Last year he received the Republican nomination for the Senate by acclamation, and after a hot contest was elected, although the most of the Republican nominees on the ticket with him were defeated. In this contest he defeated Hon. S. E. Williams, Democrat, who represented Davidson county in the Senate in 1887.

Mr. Walser is a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and is active in church work. He is chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Davidson county, and a member of the Republican State Executive Committee.

Mr. Walser is unquestionably the foremost and most meritorious man in his party in North Carolina. In addition to unusual ability, he is fair and just, and enjoys the respect and esteem of the Senate.

He is strikingly handsome; is a ready and attractive Speaker. He is unmarried, but is, we opine, quite willing to be offered up a sacrifice to Hymen. He is young yet, but is gradually overcoming that reproach.

It has several times been suggested to Mr. Walser that he ought either to change his name or his politics. If, however, there is a Republican who can wear the honored name of Zeb. Vance worthily, it is the young Senator from Davidson.

P. P. P.

(Prickly Ash, Polk Root and Potassium.)

MAKES MARVELOUS CURES IN BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM AND SCROFULA.

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

In blood poison, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter scaldhead, we say without fear of contradiction that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world.

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A preventative against hydrophobia and a sure cure for dog bite, snake bite and the sting of poisonous reptiles and insects.

This remedy will prevent Hydrophobia, if used in time. Therefore you should have it in the house all the time. A bottle will last a life time if you are never bitten; and if bitten, you would not be without it for a thousand times its cost. It will cure dog bites and snake bites, as well as prevent that terrible malady the result of dog bite, for you are liable to have Hydraphobia whether the dog that bit you was mad at the time you were bitten or not. Prepare before you are bitten and thus be on the safe side.

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Full directions accompany each bottle. Write for testimonials. Agents wanted. Address,

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Box D Goldsboro, N. C.

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ADDRESS OF JUDGE WALTER CLARK BEFORE THE MASONIC GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Brotherhood the Vital Principle of Masonic Development.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Brethren, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The flight of the winged years has brought us to the one hundred and eighth annual communication of our Grand Lodge in North Carolina. The capital city of your State again gladly welcomes you beneath its roofs. Once again we look in each other's faces. We mark with sadness the absence of those who have been wont to assemble with us, but who have been called by the Great Grand Master to the higher lodge above. We greet with cordial greetings the brethren who come to fill their places.

By our custom, one of the brotherhood is selected to make the annual address at these reunions. To-day that honor has fallen to my lot. I might discourse of the ancient origin and great dignity of our order. But that has been done heretofore by more diligent scholars and far more eloquent speakers. Beyond controversy and without denial, our order—even at the most modern date assigned for its origin—is superior in years to any government now existing. The republic of France and empire of Germany count not yet twenty-five years of age. The empire of Japan and the kingdoms of Spain and Italy date back less than forty years. The empire of Austria, the Scandinavian and Greek dynasties, the Mexican and South American republics are each younger than the century. This great republic numbers little more than a hundred years. The British government, as a constitutional monarchy, and since the change of dynasty, can count barely two centuries. The remaining governments, the Russian, Turkish and Chinese, under their present dynasties, are admittedly our juniors. While change has thus been busy with all political institutions and governments, it has furrowed no line of destruction or decay upon the proud front of Masonry. Intact it stands, its principles unchanged, its liturgy unaltered, its tenets unshaken. Neither rebellions within nor wars without have scarred its visage or shaken the solid ground on which it has planted its feet. Without the tread of an armed force behind it, it has outlived many a vanished and forgotten century. Without any political, theological or financial system to maintain, it has seen empires and kingdoms pass away and the world forget them with a just decay."

It is well then to consider what is the vital principal which has maintained Masonry in its pristine vigor and purity when in all other purely human institutions, change, incessant, never ending change, is the law which raises, sustains awhile, and then submerges all.

The cause is not far to seek. It is because Masonry is based upon one of the three fundamental principles upon which all human development must rest. The great English race gave us liberty, the fairest goddess of the morn. Another branch of that race proclaimed equality of rights to all the world and made it good from Runker Hill to Yorktown. The progress of the world is by upheavals. It is not like the smooth rippling of the silvery stream broadening out and out till it reaches the ocean of man's last aspirations, but it is often by the sudden and swift plunge of Niagara, and amid the hell of seething waters that abuses are submerged and swept away. So it was amid the conflagration, tears and blood of a great political earthquake, when temple and palace went to the ground in that saddest and sincerest epoch of all the ages, that latest and severest struggle of men for the rights of for man—the great French Revolution—that there rose by the side of English Liberty and American Equality, the fair figure of Fraternity. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity—these are the immortal three. In them rest the hopes of man. By them, if it shall please God, shall be worked out the elevation of the race of man to heights yet undreamed of. It is because we be Brethren; it is because Masonry recognizes the grand and immortal truth of the Brotherhood of man that it lies near to the hearts of men. It has laid hold of an undying principle and hence it has not died and cannot die. If men are brethren, then liberty and equality follow, because among brothers all should be equal in rights and free.

These principles are seed truths sown by the pale Galilean." He first taught that men are brethren. He was the first who taught equality, because between the humblest of human creatures and the great uncreated one, there was to be no human intermediary. In that great presence, before that great throne, all men are equal. He taught liberty, for where love was there was liberty. These principles, sown like mustard seed by the lake of Gennesaret have germinated and become great trees, and all nations wish to rest beneath their branches.

Whatever in human society is in accord with those principles lives, cannot cease to live. Masonry clasped to its bosom the cardinal principle of the brotherhood of man and many other orders are now following in its steps. The development of the race and its ultimate triumph lies in that direction. Whatever denies the brotherhood of man negatives the equality of rights and privileges among all men, or represses liberty of thought and speech, tends to postpone the triumph of humanity. In the lays of Ancient Rome, we are told that

"Then the great man helped the poor
And the poor man loved the great.
Then lands were fairly portioned
And honors were fairly earned.
The Romans were like brothers
In the brave days of old,"

As it was in the best and brightest days of old Rome, so Masonry would have it now. It would now have the rich relieve the needy; it would have the poor respect the wealthy; it would have a hand open as day to melting charity; it would help the widow and the orphan and him that hath no helper; it would have men meet on the level and act on the square and be again like brothers, as in the brave days of old. When, as in this day and generation, grasping monopolies seize upon all the avenues of trade, when the earnings of the toiling masses are lessened that the superfluities of the rich may be increased; when gigantic combinations lay their heavy hands upon the necessities of life, and bolder than the robber Barons of old, do so without fear of the law; when distress abounds among the many all over this broad land of ours that a few may heap up piles of gold exceeding the wealth of "Ormus or of Ind," or that which Cortez found in the halls of the Montezumas or Pizarro in the palaces of the Incas; when such things are taking place around us, an institution which recalls to us by its teachings by its symbols and by its origin the daily needs of the poor and the essential brotherhood of man has its justification and its cause of existence. Without appeal to force, without threat of violence, it is a living protest from the past projected into the future. It sets forth the existence of a God when grasping injustice forgets it. It presents the dignity of labor by the symbols of toil in an age when wealth corrupts the ideas of youth. It demands help as a sacred right and duty towards the poor, simply because they are brethren, at a time when avarice recognizes no power that it does not fear, and by its sublime teachings and its active charities it stands a stern and fearless monitor against the greed and godless thirst for gold of this degenerate age of ours.

Though Masonry has had its persecutions, it has never been a political force in a party sense. It has admitted Henry VII and the Prince of Wales to its Grand Mastership. The honor was to them, not to the order, which accepted their membership only upon subscription to its principles. In the broader sense it has always been a political force on the side of the rights of man. In our great revolution all the great leaders and all our generals are said to have been Masons, except one, and that one was Benedict Arnold. In the great conflict which all men know to be now impending, and which, indeed, is already begun between the classes and the masses, between the gigantic combinations called trusts, but in which no man trusts, on the one hand and the people on the other; between the forces which will carry man on to his highest stage of development and those forces which would drag us back to medieval misery—in this great struggle the weight of an order which maintains fraternity and the essential brotherhood of man will be found in the scales on the side of liberty, of right and progress. There can be no greater denial of its cardinal principles of fraternity and equality than any system which is making multi-millionaires on the one hand and millions of paupers on the other. A too patient world has born this system till the tension cannot be much greater. The change is coming: it is coming in the name of liberty, equality and fraternity. When we are freemen and equals in rights and brothers indeed, the eternal principles of Masonry will govern the world. Is the poet too eager, is he too hopeful who sings "Swing Inward, Oh, Gates of the Future; Swing Outward, Ye Doors of the Past?"—

"For the soul of the people is moving
And rising from slumber at last.
The black forms of night are retreating,
The white peaks have signaled the day.
And freedom her long roll is beating,
And calling her sons to the fray.

"Oh, woe to the robbers who gather
In fields where they never have sown,
Who have stolen the jewels from labor
And builded to mammon a throne;
While our fellows are treated as cattle
That are muzzled when treading the corn,
And millions sink down in life's battle
With a sigh for the day they were born.

"Swing inward, Oh gates of the future,
Swing outward, ye doors of the past,
A giant is waking from slumber
And rending his fetters at last;
From the dust where his proud tyrants found him,
Unhonored and scorned and betrayed,
He shall rise with the sunlight around, him,
And aule in the realm he has made."

Masonry originated as a labor organization. Its very name, its symbols, and its liturgy alike proclaim this. The spirit still animates it. Its fundamental principles are equality, justice, and the brotherhood of man. Upon no other theory can its long existence be explained than this hold upon the popular heart. Beneath the despotism of Russia it is proscribed and exists only in secret. In the air of a free country it breaths, expands and lives. Like the flower, it grows towards the light.

NORTH CAROLINA'S SENATORS.

Marion Butler, if Elected, Will Be the Youngest Member---Senator Ransom's Term Will Shortly Expire and Senator Jarvis Soon Will Have Filled the Time for Which He Was Appointed.

[Traveller.]

The North Carolina Legislature will meet this week, and one of its first duties will be the election of two United States Senators.

The term of Senator Matt W. Ransom will expire on March 3 next. His successor will be chosen. The other Senator will be a successor of Mr. Jarvis, who was appointed by the governor last April, when Senator Vance died, to serve until a successor should be chosen by the Legislature. The term of this Senator will expire March 3rd, 1897.

Marion Butler, the leading Populist of the State, is likely to be selected as one of the Senators.

Marion Butler, the Populist leader, president of the National Farmers Alliance, etc., if he is elected, will be the youngest member of the Senate, being only 31 years of age. Pritchard, the Republican leader, who, it is thought, will become his colleague to fill out the two years' unexpired term of Senator Vance, is also a young man, being but little, if any, over 40 years of age—the combined ages of the two about equalling the age of the retiring Senator Ransom Senator Jarvis is also an old man.

The old practice of electing none but veterans to fill the higher political offices seems to be passing away in the South, at least in the Carolinians. The new governor of South Carolina, John Gary Evans, is only 31 years of age, while the new Senator, ex-Governor Tillman, is in the forties.

The retaining of old men in the higher offices by the Democratic party of the South until many of them pass their usefulness, has been a cause of much complaint on the part of the younger members of that party, the aspiring ones who have seen no chance of political promotion until they, too, reach the leaf period of their lives, and this fact has no doubt largely contributed to the recent Democratic defeat in this State and the growth of Tillmanism in South Carolina.

The warnings thus given are now being realized by the Democratic leaders, and will probably be heeded by them. The old stagers who, as some one has aptly put it, have "been living on reminiscences and apple toddies" for the last thirty years must make room for a generation who have grown up since the "wah."

The Republicans are certain to gain a Senator from North Carolina.

In this legislature the Democrats will have only eight members out of forty in the Senate and 46 out of 120 in the House. The remainder is nearly evenly balanced between the Republicans and Populists, with a slight advantage in favor of the latter. These two parties will act together in securing a reform of the election laws and other questions of importance to the state.

Republicans are doing much talking about the way in which the Populists are coming forward as candidates for the positions in the Legislature. Not only do the Populists want all these save the speakership, which goes to a Republican, but they also say that the vacancy on the Railway Commission must be filled by one of the people.

Movements are on foot to secure the establishment of three new counties, and these are to be earnestly pressed before the Legislature. A most earnest and general effort will be made to secure the establishment of a juvenile reformatory.

The newly-elected state officers, including treasurer and Supreme Court justices, will be inducted into office Jan. 23. State Treasurer-elect William H. Worth has designated J. W. Denmark, now business manager of the Progressive Farmer, the state alliance organ, as chief clerk of the treasury.

Mr. Ransom, whose term in the Senate expires, is a lawyer. He was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat in January, 1872, and was re-elected in 1876, 1883 and 1889. He served as attorney-general of North Carolina before the war and was a member of the Legislature before the war, going as peace commissioner to the Congress of the Southern States at Montgomery, Ala., in 1861. He was in the Confederate army as lieutenant colonel, colonel, brigadier-general and major-general, surrendering at Appomattox.

Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 10.—The 24 of the series of the pool games between Wallace of Roanoke, and Satterwhite, of Lynchburg, for the championship of Virginia, was played here to-night. After a spirited contest Satterwhite defeated his opponent by the score of 250 to 232. Wallace having won the first game. The third and final game will be played tomorrow night deciding the contest.

FARMERS

Don't forget that Christmas will soon be here and that you will find my store stocked with all the good things, such as Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Fireworks, etc. Give me a call Christmas. Will try and suit you. Prices are guaranteed.

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UNDER HOTEL KENNON,

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PARRISH'S WAREHOUSE.

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Capt. E. J. Parrish has been in the Warehouse business for more than 21 years, and always works hard to get every cent he can for his customers.

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You can do as well at Parrish's Warehouse as you can anywhere and none will appreciate your patronage more than Capt. Parrish.

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in every man's body. We intend to

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Come to see us and you shall have it at a price that will make you stick to us.

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Feb. 1—1v.

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GOLDSBORO, - - - NORTH CAROLINA.

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MEN'S CUSTOM-made, all-wool pants. Lowest prices on record for quality. Send your waist and inside leg measure, and $1.75 and we will promptly forward to any address in the United States, express or mail prepaid, a pair of our heavy weight, dark silver-gray, fine striped all-wool pants, fit guaranteed or money refunded. These pants are a special bargain, and our leader. Stylish pattern, pleasing and modest. Men's Pants Samples sent free to any address. Prices ranging $1.75 and upwards. We pay forwarding charges.

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